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Whird Stage of National Evolution

In contemplating the probable results of the war, in the way of enlarged national responsibilities and more intimate concern with affairs outside of present boundaries bur esteemed contemporary, the Hartford Courant, remarks:

"This is not the future which President Gu Washingron foresaw and desired for the United States. It will mean necessarily, if it comes, a nota-ble enlargement of our military and naval establishments. It will require a modification of our political finatizations; the idea of the Philippines as States of the Union is absurd. It will also require a radios transformation of our habits of thought, and will expose us to anxieties to which we have hitherto be Imperial responsitilities and worries go with imperial power. Perhaps the fates have decreethis new experience for the republic which for mor than a century has held steadily aloof from the rivalries and contentions of old-world politics, but it is not an experience to be welcomed with unmixed re

Do not be dismayed at the prospect which this sunrise in the Far East reveals.

Once before this the character of the Union and the spirit of our institutions have been transformed by the magic of mighty events.

Neither GEORGE WASHINGTON nor any of the founders of the republic foresaw the great change which the civil war of thirty neven years ago was to work in the fabric of their heroism and statesmanship.

Yet the republic survived the transfor mation, more closely knit, more homogene ous, more truly national than before; and the same old Constitution, Gon bless it! with such amendment as destiny and progress made necessary, is still in force. The period between 1861 and 1898 was

the second period of American development and growth. We are now at the beginning of the third stage.

Possible Work for Our Ships.

Admiral Dewer's assertion that he holds Manila under his guns, and can reduce it whenever he chooses, has properly stimulated the Government to prepare a force of troops for occupying the Philippines. Practically the taking of Manila will carry with it the control of the whole group of Islands; yet so vast is their extent that the Spaniards might make a show of resistance elsewhere even after losing Manila. There are, in fact, other points in the islands gar risoned by Spain, notable among them being Iloilo, in Panay. But all these places can be reduced by even a small part of the fleet, and their troops, if wise, would surrender without a fight.

Spain's loss of the Antilles and the Philippines ought to bring forthwith an end of the war, but should she make a pre tence of continuing it she would have still more to lose. In the Pacific she has the Caroline Islands, a widely scattered archipelago, where we used to have a missionary station at Ponape until a few years ago, when Spain made it so uncomfortable fo the missionaries that one of our warship took them away. Associated with these are the Pelew Islands. More important are the Ladrones, or Mariana Islands, which are very fertile, while on Guam th principal island is the town of San Ignacio de Agaña, which is worthy of our consideration as a naval station. These islands, north of the Carolines and on the route from Honolulu to the Philippines, might become important to us.

It is clear, at all events, that Admiral DEWEY will find work to do in the Pacific. even if Spain should not accept the occupa tion of Manila and Havana as the end of the war. In the Atlantic we should find a point of interest in the Canaries. Fernando Po, further south, is a beautiful island, occupied as a penal settlement, which would probably not concern us. It is rather significant, however, to hear that Spain busily defending Port Mahon, in the Bale aric Islands, as if she feared that even the Mediterranean might not escape the attention of our fleets.

Capt. Mahan as a Prophet.

Between the lines of Capt, MAHAN'S famous books on the influence of sea power upon history may be formulated certain prophecies concerning the Spanish Navy, some of which have been verified already by the reports received from Admiral DEWEY at Manila, while the fulfilment of others may be expected in future reports from Admiral Sampson, Capt. Manan's books do not consider the Spantards and their navy separately, but only as incidental to his subject; yet in every bat tle during the period covered by the volmmes, from 1660 to 1815, in which th Spanish Navy took part, that navy proved unequal to its task and developed fatal weaknesses. Those weaknesses undoubt edly exist to this day.

summing up the results of the mar time war of 1778, Capt. MAHAN writes:

"As for the personnel of the Spanish Navy [in 1700) there to no reason to believe it bette on years later, when Hutson, speaking of Spain giving certain ships to France, said: 'I take it for anted wet manned (by Spaniards), as that would the readlest way to less them again."

That the Spaniards are brave, there can be no denial; Admiral DEWEY's reports indicate that, even if history did not show it. But more is needed in war than bravery. The proper application of bravery is necessary; and that the Spaniards seem never to have known how to obtain,

The news reports of the troubles in Spain tell us that complaints have been made in the Cortes of the unprepared condition of the country, and especially of the navy. Of a period rather more than one hundred years ago, Capt. MAHAN writes, in "Sea Power in the French Revolution :

"The mobilization of the (British) fleet, though energetic when once begun, was nevertheless tardy, and Great Britain had reason to be thankful that years of civil commotion and executive impose had so greatly deteriorated the enemy's navy."

For the same reasons, we in the United States have to be Mankful.

In the details of seamanship the abilities of the Sganish a century ago were on a par with the personnel and equipment of their navy. Concerning the battle of Cape St.

Vincent, fought on Feb. 14, 1797, Capt. MAHAN SAYS!

"At this moment there was great contrast be tween the arrays presented by the approaching com-batants. The British, formed turing the night in two columns of eight and seven ships respectively elicited the commendation of their exacting chief 'for their admirable close order.' The Spaniards, on the contrary, * * * in confusion through the night shift of wind and their own loose habits of saling, were broken into two bodies. * * * Even after the British fleet was seen, no attempt was for some time made to remedy this fatal separation; a neglect due partly to professional nonchalance and inefficiency, and partly to mininformation concerning the enemy's force."

Of this battle off Cape St. Vincent, Ma-HAN writes what the future historian of our navy will write about DEWRY's victory at Manila, Hesays:

"The victory essential to Great Britain was won the worthlessness of the Spanish Navy was re-vealed—it could no longer be counted a factor in

That historian will have to write simply the United States" instead of "Great Britain." With the change of those words, the sentence applies now precisely as it applied in 1797.

While MAHAN's unspoken prophecies are in our favor, one note of warning must not go unheard; it applies to our operations in the Philippines and in Cuba:

"It is well, then, to give malcontents all the assist ance they evidently require in material of war, to keep alive as a diversion every such focus of trouble, to secure wherever possible a fortified port, by which maintain free entrance for supplies to the country of the insurgents; but it is not safe to reckon on hatred of the latter for their own countrymen ou weighing their dislike for the foreigner. It is not good policy to send a force that, from its own numbers, ncanable of successful independent action, relying upon the support of the natives in a civil war.

That we can obtain comfort from Capt. MAHAN'S prophecies is reason why we should not neglect his warning.

Let It Be So Far a Democratic War.

What craze has taken possession of the nominal leaders and managers of the Democratic party in Congress? Do they want to make themselves and their party odious to the American people not only next November, but for many Novembers?

Here they are, combining and conspiring with Populists and cranks of various descriptions to defeat the War Revenue bill unless they are allowed to shape it to suit their general and particular theories of finance and of currency. *

Yet it is only a week since a Democrat in the House, the Hon, CHAMP CLARK of Missouri, was boasting, in a somewhat crude and boisterous way, that the Democrats in Congress had forced the Administration and the country into the war with Spain.

"My Republican friends," said the Hon CHAMP CLARK on Tuesday of last week 'we took you by the scruff of the neck and dragged you into it, and that will be the verdict of history. We started the fire among the people, and they heated you so hot that at last you had to go into it or go out of business."

Supposing that this were true, and that the war with Spain were in fact a war of Democratic origin, what would then be the verdict of history upon the men who, having forced the United States Government into military and naval operations, pro ceeded to strangle the Government and de feat the national cause by withholding the money needed to carry on the war, while they discussed silver seigniorage and green back issues and theories of taxation and finance in general ?

Such men are Spain's most powerful allies. Let the American war be a Democratic war as far as they are concerned, if that is

necessary in order to inspire them to act and vote like Americans.

Bombardments.

The question of the conduct of naval hor tilities in the present war has always had two entirely different phases, one being what our navy will feel justified in doing, and the other what Spain would do to us f she got the chance.

It may be assumed, for example, that Spain would not hesitate to bombard open or unfortified towns on our seaboard if she thought they were worth the time and the ammunition. She bombarded the undefended city of Valparaiso in 1865, because the Chillans refused to salute her flag, in atonement for what she considered an insult. Besides, the bombardment of undefended places, although condemned by the Brus sels Conference of 1874, has been advocated by some naval authorities. Such places are subject to being levied upon for contributions, just as inland towns are, and would therefore seem liable to bombardment unless the indemnity is paid; for, with any hesitation to occupy, bombard or burn when a ransom is refused, there might be an end to requisitions, because every town might refuse, even when able to pay.

From threats of bombardment or actua bombardment for the collection of ransom, it is an easy step to bombardment for the sheer sake of doing general damage to the hostile nation. Some naval writers have openly advocated that policy, and we cannot doubt that Spain would adopt it without hesitation. She would take the ground that it was a legitimate military operation. Our real source of security is in the fact that, while our chief towns are adequately fortified, her navy will find something else to require its attention besides shelling the unfortified places.

But while Spain might thus find san tion in actual practice for throwing shells into New Jersey seaboard villages from a cruiser or privateer running along the coast, our own conduct will undoubtedly be governed by the principle that unfortified towns ought not to be wantonly bombarded. The case is analogous to that of undefended towns in the interior of Cuba, which our troops would never enter under an artillery fire that knocked down houses and killed non-combatants, because there would be no use in such barbarity. We covet the reputation of humanity in warfare, and, with plenty of margin for beating Spain, we shall take care not to give ground for the very reproaches of needless cruelty to non-combatants which we have made

against Spain in Cuba. Nevertheless, those writers who hold that the bombardment of unfortified towns is in no case permissible are clearly wrong If Spain, for example, finding herself wholly outclassed on the seas, and with no strength for attacking fortified ports like New York or Philadelphia, should yet believe that laying waste the coast between them would cause ships to be detached from the blockade of Cuba, could she not find in this enough to justify her! Besides, If leaving a port unfortified shows that it cannot lawfully be bombarded, what is the use of coast defences costing millions? We might, if that is the real rule, have no coast forts, and then complacently argue that we were panoplied in our defencelessness; or we could fortify Boston and Charleston, for example, and then tell our

enemy, whether Spain or some far stronger

power, to choose those points for bom bardment, because no others could lawfully be attacked. The universal practice

of nations refutes such a notion. It is well to observe this point, because some of the publicists apparently consider that the declaration of the Brussels Conference on the subject constituted international law. Spain took part in that conference, while we did not, yet is there any question which of the two will be more likely to respect its declarations in practice? Manila is a fortified town; yet it is said that, while Admiral DEWEY destroyed the forts at Cavité and on Corregidor Island, he made no reply to the batteries which opened fire on him from the Manils esplanade for fear of injuring the town but, if so, he was generous much beyond what was required, and should be again be fired upon from the town he would be justified in bombarding it as a defended place. On the same principle Admiral Sampson's ships have thrown shells at points in Cuba from which they were fired upon. In general, however, we shall not try to destroy unfortified Spanish towns, because there is no military necessity for so doing.

The Statesman in the Lower Berth

The Hon, WILL VAN AMBERG SULLIVAN represents Tallahatchie, Tate, and Tippah and six other fortunate counties in the present House of Representatives. He was educated at Sardia and lives at Oxford, Miss., and although this is his first term in Congress he has already shown his right to s free pass on the road to fame. "What shall I do?" he asked himself as he lay uneasily, full of great thoughts, in the lower berth of a sleeping car on his way from Tallahatchie, Tate, and Tippah to Washington. "How shall I make WILL VAN AMBERG SULLIVAN one of the few, the Im mortal names that were not born to die?" He glared at the unmoved countenance of the berth above him. Out of that glare came eventually the bill which now fills the House and the country with admiration. the Hon. WILL VAN AMBERG SULLIVAN'S bill "to prevent sleeping car companies from letting down the upper berth when not in actual use,"

We are indebted to our esteemed contem porary, the Railway Age, for the full text of this ingenious measure:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre sentatives of the United States of America in Con gress assembled. That all common carriers of person or pessengers providing sleeping cars for public use and which common carriers transport persons o passengers from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into or through any other State, Terri tory, or District, are hereby forbidden to let down or make down the upper bed or berth when the lower one in the same section of the car is occupied, unless such upper berth has been, at the time it is let-down actually sold and ready for occupancy by some pe son or passenger. And any common carrier violating the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of \$100, to be recovered in any court of competen jurisdiction by the person or persons occupying the lower berth in said section.

The ventilation and the view of a states man from Sardis in the lower berth are not to be curtailed by the money power without cause if the Hon, WILL VAN AMBERG SUL-LIVAN can have his way. No uniformed tools of monopoly are to have the right to "make down" a bed over that sublime sconce. The Money Devils shall not shake unoccupied blankets over the tribune of Tailahatchie, Tate, and Tippah.

We venerate genius, yet may we dare to tell the Sage of Sardis that his bill, able as it is, scarcely reaches the upper berth? No doubt Congress has the same right and reason to prescribe how and when sleeping car berths shall be made up that it has to prescribe, for instance, that the keeper of a hotel or lodging house in the Territories or the District of Columbia shall not open a folding bed until somebody makes affidavit that he is ready to get into it; but there are coils and windings in this great question into which even the luminous intellect of the Sage has not yet shed a satisfactory light.

To ordinary men, sprawling surlily over lower berth, not t pied berth is the cause of anxiety. Will the rascal in it vex the dull ear of night with snores? Is he fat and lumbering, and therefore sure to fill the imagination with pictures of the crushing ruin he would inflict if he should tumble through? Perhaps he is an earnest spirit, and will prattle to you about the crime of 1873. All sorts of dread conjectures about him rush into the mind.

On the other hand, the berth "mad down," as the Sage of Sardis calls it, is cheering and companionable without annoyance. It lessens a little your horizon of woodwork, of which most persons are agreed that there is somewhat too much in sleeping cars. Finally, having avoided trouble and climbing by tumbling into a lower berth, why should you try to monopolize the upper regions, too?

If these considerations occur to ordinary men, to the Hon. WILL VAN AMBERG SUL-LIVAN they cannot occur. Yet we are confident he will see that this habit of having the berths arranged as upper and lower is undemocratic, and essentially capitalistic. If this is a country of equal privileges, then its sleeping-car privileges should be on one plane. Vertical cases, large enough to stand up in, should be placed each side of the aisle of a sleeping car, and at an hour prescribed by the Government each passenger should be dumped into his case by the porters.

We hope that the Sage of Sardis will approve the vertical case plan; and the hope s greater on account of the bill which he is said to be preparing; a bill providing that in the Territories and the District of Columbia no beds shall be allowed above the ground floor.

So Much the Worse for the Facts.

The Saturday Review of London does not let any little obstacle like facts interfere with its assertions. "At Manila," it says. according to the cable despatches, "the Spanish ships were all wooden, and mostly about one-fifth of the size of their opponents." The actual fact is that, of the ships beaten and destroyed, the Reina Cristina was steel; the Don Antonia de Ullos, fron ; the Isla de Luzon, steel ; the Isla de Cuba, steel; the General Leso, iron; the Marques del Duero, fron; El Cano, iron the Velasco, iron; the Don Juan de Austria iron. In short, of the ships in line of bat tle, instead of "all" being wooden, only one was wooden, the Castilla.

The Saturday Review is equally veracious when it says that the Spanish ships were "mostly about one-fifth the size of their opponents." The largest vessels in the fight were our Olympia and Baltimore; but the two next were Spanlards, namely, the Reins Cristina and Castilla. The displacements of our vessels, excluding the revenue cutter McCulloch, which did not form part of the line, were as follows: Olympia, 5,870; Baitimore, 4,413; Raleigh, 3,213; Boston, 3,000; Concord, 1710; Petrel, 892, making a total of 19,098. The displacements of the Span-

lards were, with some slight variations in the authorities: Reina Cristina, 3,520; Castilla, 3,342; Don Antonia de Ullos, 1,152; Don Juan de Austria, 1,152; Isla de Luzon, 1,040; Isla de Cuba, 1,040; Velasco, 1,152; General Lezo, 524; El Cano, 524; Marques del Duero, 500. In addition the Isla de Mindanao, 4,195 tons, was destroyed, but she was only an armed transport. Leaving

her out, we have a total displacement of

13,946 against our 19,098. This does not look much tike five to one. We could not expect the Saturday Re view to observe that the Spaniards had their shore forts to aid their ships, or that they were in a familiar harbor and our men in foreign waters. We could not expect it to see that splendid seamanship and splendid marksmanship were factors no less potent in the victory than displace ment and armament. But why should it call the Spanish ships all wooden and mostly one-fifth as large as ours?

On the Eve of Manila.

In Madrid on April 26, four days before DEWEY'S victory, the subjoined bulletin was officially published by the Spanish Government and likewise circulated through Europe by a news agency. We find it in the London Standard:

"An American squadron, consisting of vessels so great importance, is approaching Manila. There s great public enthusiasm in the Philippines, as f Cubs and Puerto Bico, and the inhabitants are preparing to resist with great resolution.

This is worth preserving, not only as one of the curiosities of the war, but also as a further illustration of the almost pathetic ignorance and self-complacency prevailing at Madrid before Spain's sudden and ter rible awakening.

Here you are, LARRY! Don't miss you golden opportunity! The convicts of Sing Sing have just cheere 1 DEWEY's victory. Now, shrug your shoulders and exclaim, "Naturally!" That's the way to do it, LARRY. You see we can give you a point. Take it, old man, and be sappy. Everybody will read your editorial article; it will make him happier than yourself.

Referring to our recent remarks on the various versions of "The Star-Spangled Banner," a Baltimorean sends us a copy of the song as i appeared in the Anglectic Magazine of Phila delphia in November, 1814. The song had already been published in several newspapers. The lines of principal interest are thus printed "Whose broad stripes and bright stars through th perilous fight."

"As it fitfully blows, half conceals half discloses "Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just.

Is there known any earlier printed version presenting this last line as it generally reads and as it should read for patriotism; "Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just'?

If the cartel-throwing destroyer, Lieut PANZA CARRANZA, really wants to fight a duel with some American, he should provide himselwith a range-finder, and he should begin prac ticing with the side of a house. Spanish marks manship seems to be rather meritorious in its intention than its execution. In case of a duel with pistols, Lieut, PANEA CAR RANZA would need a range-finder and chart. If he aspires to vindicate Spanish honor with the sword, he ought to apply for an sceident policy. He might burt himself. It is not probable, however, that he will find any American whom he will care to fight. There are no Americans "of his class." He ought to go to La Mancha and see if he can't find Dor QUIXOTE. That Manchegan hero is the only man that will fight with a windmill,

We haven't heard how the Madrid comic paper fares that was founded for the purpose o collecting the delicate humor, so much appre clated by the countrymen of CERVANTES, which consists in calling the Yankees "pigs," but our esteemed contemporary, the Madrid Nacional, seems to have humor enough to overflow the peninsula. Shortly before the battle of Manila t said that "the miserable Yankees will content themselves with a small demonstration off the coast of the Philippines, but will not dare to strike." This was good, but as good remained behind. "If our arms do not triumph, continued the Nacional, "of which it is all but military alliance with Great Britain," and thereby "easily take from the United States Florida, California, and other territory which the Yankees have usurped." TABASCO himself could not do better than that.

These are busy days for our always gentle and well-informed contemporary, the Saturday Review, While its naval, military, and politi cal forces are hurling themselves intrepidly at "the Yankee braggarts," its genius of the drama, that shrinking vegetarian, Mr. GEORGE B. SHAW, is destroying SHAKESPEARE. The main fault of SHAKESPEARE Seems to have been that he failed to write like Mr. IBSEN or Mr SHAW. For the latter, too, is the author of plays which he has not willingly let die.

It is currently rumored in political circles that Mr. GUPPEY, who has the Democratic nomination for Governor within his reach, is greatly chilled in his Gubernatorial ambitton by the failure of the Democratic National Committee to recognize him as the member from Pennsylvania in place of Mr. Harrity.—Philadelphia Timez.

Why, this must be as false as dicers' oaths o affron-suited news. Col. JIM GUFFEY chilled Not till the last spark of fire is dead within th collow bosom of the earth and on the flaming poll of the Red-Headed Rooster of the Rockies Not while there is heat enough left on this planet to warm a muffin with. Col. JIM GUFFEY s a furnace, a. live-coal trust, a political prairie fire, an inside of Vesuvius steaming up for ac tion. He burns and blazes, and you can't put him out. When his ambition is chilled, there will be hot water with furnished rooms and us of bath at the North Pole. .

Red Cross and the Woman's Auxiliary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The at icle in your paper of yesterday as to the differ since of opinion between the Red Cross Society and the Woman's Auxiliary of Squadron A doe not clearly state the case. The Red Cross Sc ciety, as I understand it, is an organization to ampliorate sickness and distress caused by war ciety, as a concess and distress caused by war, ameliorate sickness and distress caused by war, without any regard to nationality or creed, and also to furnish relief to the reconcentrados. The Woman's Auxiliary of Squadron A was formed for the purpose of relieving the material wants of the men in camp at Hempstead and Peckskill. Each association is doing good work, but the work must necessarily be separate and distinct.

but the work must necessarily be separate and distinct.

It is undoubtedly true that it is the business of the Government to furnish all the necessary supplies in the way of clothing, &c., for the men in camp, but in calling out the men so hurriedly many things are overlooked, and, in consequence, many of the regiments are insufficiently provided with proper clothing and other necessaries. Especially to relieve those wants this association was formed.

There can be no conflict, nor has there been any, between the two associations. Each can work on its own lines and in its own way toward the common object—the relief of distress. Respectfully, ROBERT MACLAY.

it is not yet in sight, -Sheridan's " The Critic. Nemenciature. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: How about the Yank 'em-Spauk 'em war? MIDDLETOWN

A Frecedent.

The Spanish fleet thou canst not see because

A May-Day Moving. From the Philadelphia Record. On Sunday, May 1-we may make a note of it in on liaries—the American flag was pushed about 6,000 nilles westward toward sunset.

Over the Slop Bowl. From the London Globs. Guest (4t breakfast, putting down his cup with a vry expression)—Waiter, you have brought me tea. Waiter—Ko. sare; coffee, sare, Guest—Wall, I ordered cocoa. DOCTRINES AND DOCTRINES.

Asin for Europeane" to He One of Thom TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: "Amen ica for Americana," That is the Monroe doctrine in brief. A logical amplification of the proposition is: "Europe for Europeans."

There is a tendency, however, to stretch the application of the axiems indicated boyond a reasonable tension. Certain journals are prematurely anxious as to the disposition by United States of the Philippine Islands. The New York Times, notably, is greatly exercised maintaining, in the face of the record, that this Government is pledged against ultimate an nexation. The United States did, somewhat recipitately, attempt to convey to Spain pledge in regard to Cuba; a pledge which the haughty Castillan first surreptitiously read and then declined to accept, and thus absolved the United States from the fulfilment of the terms of a rejected communication. As to the other Spanish possessions there has never been ever an attempt on the part of this Government to bind itself to any course whatever.

The Times is thus easily disposed of. The Evening Post is not to be taken seriously by sane minds. There remain other journals and certain jurists, notably Mesers. Coudert and Edmunds. The last named is thus quoted by the New York World:

It is really too early for one to speak of disposal of the spoils of war, and until peace has been pro-claimed nothing should be said upon the subject; nevertheless, as Mr. Coudert has given his views so plainly, I must say that I agree with him. If the United States were to hold those falands for

s coaling station or as a colony, the European nation night lodge a protest similar to this :
"As America has always tried to follow the Monro doctrine, and succeeded in her attempt, it would be like putting this doctrine into the other balance of the scale. She has always asked us to leave the Western Hemisphere alone, which we have done supposing that she would continue to follow the

ame dootrine; but now America is interfering with

our province in the East, and if she intends to hold it she cannot expect us to respect her wishes in regard to the western part of the world." Messrs. Coudert and Edmunds, if correctly quoted, apparently regard the Monroe doctrine as a European product. Heretofore it has been regarded as a peculiarly American maxim From the transatlantic point of view the Coudert-Edmunds interpretation is doubtless soothing; but we have a point of view of our own: "America for the Americans." That is Monroelsm; it goes no further. Logically (be

we stop. Doctrines are to be venerated as long as they can be upheld. Behind every doctrine must be the capacity to enforce it. This is the test of orthodoxy. "America for the Americans Europe for the Europeans:" the phrases sound rell because they embody relentless facts,

cause we must) we therefore acquiesce in the am

plification, "Europe for the Europeans;" there

But to stretch Monroeism further: To say Asia and Africa for Europe," or even "Asia for the Asiatics; Africa for the Africans:" this exceeds the tensile capacity of the axiom Why? Because orthodoxy falls, having no un assailable fact to lean upon.

The reason why America is for the American and Europe for the Europeans is because the respective nations of those continents say so and mean what they say. Asia says little, and means less; Africa is silent.

For these reasons there should be no undue anxiety as to our course in the Philippines. If it is our interest to keep them (supposing we have them) that is our duty. Self-interest is the aim of nations. Duty, honor, sentiment, are all subservient, because all included. Parenthatically, it may be in place to say that an enlight ened view of self-interest means to do that which is right.

Our sentimental philosophers, some of them in editorial, some in academical chairs, and those young persons, some of whom know many years but little wisdom, who are in constant dread lest we offend good manners and thus arouse the taunts of the Saturday Review or the dreary distribes of our own Godkin, should try to remember that these voices from aca demic groves and these newspaper articles ar uttered by individuals and are merely individual ppinion. No doubt they usually represent class; but in no case, since that were impossible do they represent a consensus of opinio

Peoples, like people, must do their best. The overnment of the country is bound to act for the best interests of the country. We shall continue to hold our own interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, and if we are not absolutely infatuated we shall not permit that doctrine to be extended a millimetre beyond its capacityunless we are obliged to.

AUGUSTUS TOMLINSON.

SUMMIT, N. J., May 8,

From the Youth's Companion The Park avenue trolley line in the city of Rochester is crossed by three consecutive streets which bear masculine surnances. An Irishman with a carpetbag entered one of the cars the other day, and sat down gingerly near the door, Four or five other men completed the list of pasengers. The car swung around the corner of Chestnut street.

control and other men completed the list of passengers. The car swung around the corner of Chestnut street.

"James," shouted the conductor. A man signaled him, the car stopped, and the man alighted. A half minute afterward the car neared another cross street.

"William," announced the conductor. Another man got out. The Irishman's eyes grew wistby larger.

visibly larger.

"Alexander," shouted the conductor. The third man left the car.
When i had started on the Irishman arose and approached the conductor. "Ol want to git out at Avnos B," he said,
"Me foorsht name is Michael."

. The Voice of the Oregon. You have called to me, my brothers, from your far

To join with you, my brothers, to set a prostrate peo You have called to me, my brothers, to join to yours

my might, The slaughterers of our brethren with our armore We have never mot, my brothers, we mailed knights

of the sea: But there are no strangers, brothers, 'neath the Bar And though half a world's between us and ten thou sand leagues divide. ur souls are intermingled and our hearts are side by

Did you fail to call me, brothers, 'twere a fault without atone. Twas but just to me, my brothers, you should not

strike slone. The brethren in the slaughter were no more thine and the blows that visit vengeance must be mine a

Through days of placid beauty and nights when tem follow down the billow my guide, the Southers Past lands of quiet splendor, where pleasant water

Past lands whose mountain ramparts fling back the crashing wave. But I see no land of splendor and I see no land of wrath; see before me only the ocean's heaving path

And I plungs along that pathway like a giant to the Who bath no stomach in him for aught that might delay.

am nearing you, my brothers, for the western sea's And the ray that lights my course now is the gleam I pray you wait, my brothers, for the air with war

strife. In the winds that blow about me the voices of the dead Are calling to me, brothers, to urge my topmost In the foam that's upward flying in whirling wreaths

The wraiths of murdered brothers beckon onward to the fight. I am coming to you, brothers, wait but a little while,

And on the thunders of our greeting shall the God of Vengeance smile; shall see How we pay our debts of honor, we mailed knights of the sea.

Ugton N. Y.

VERY MIXED POLITICS.

Nover Before Has There Been finch a Confuced Spring Compaign to Ponucylyanti ALTOONA, Pa., May 10 .- While in every other State of the country politics is now hid in absyance and political rivalries and continversies are temporarily postponed, Pennsylvania is in the threes of one of the most exciting tonflicts which the Keystone State has ever known There are mass meetings nightly; there are tolitical parades, and, although neither party has

yet held its convention to nominate a Governor the chief aspirants for the place at the head of the Republican ticket, Stone and Wanamaker, organisation and anti-organisation candidates espectively, have already taken the field, and there may be additions to the list of candidates presently. The term of the Governor of Pennsylvania is four years, and the custom in this State is to make nominations in the month of May or June, entailing a protracted cam paign. In 1894, when Gen. Hastings was put in comination by the Republicans for Governor, they held their convention on May 24, and the Democrats, who nominated the late William M. Singerly against him, held theirs on June 27. The Populist Convention of that year-there were 20,000 Populist votes recorded in nia in that election-was held on May 1, and the Prehibition Convention was held on June 6. Pennsylvania is a State of early conventions, of long canvasses, and, what is perhaps worse, of preliminary canvasses; for John Wanamaker made formal announcement of his candidature on March 9, and since that time the fight has been raging, and Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Stone are making a speaking canvass anterior

The essential facts of the situation can be

to the nominating convention.

stated briefly. Unlike the six States which touch it at various points, namely, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Vir ginia, and Ohio, Pennsylvania is not a doubtful or debatable State. It is overwhelmingly Republican. In 1893 the Republicans carried i by 135,000 majority, in 1894 they had 240,000, in 1895 they had 175,000, in 1896 Mr. McKin ley's plurality was nearly 300,000, and last year, despite a formal defection in favor of the illustrious Dr. Swallow, the Republican plurality was 145,000. Under these circumstances, it seems evident enough that the real battle in the State, in a year when a Governor is to be chosen, is not, as in any of the neigh boring States, between the two parties, but within the ranks of the Republican party, for a Republican nomination is practically equivalent to an election; unless, indeed, as has twice been the case before, though under conditions very different than those which now prevail, some disgruntled Republicans should make common cause with the Democrats and thus turn the scale. The Democrats of Pennsylvania, how ever, are in no such condition of stability and adership as they were when, in 1882 and 1890, Robert E. Pattison was elected. The incursion into Bryanism divested the Democratic party of its most responsible members; and in this State the Democratic party has been a conserva tive organization, drawing its strength rather from the farming than the industrial districts and it is least influential in the large cities.

The organization or Quay candidate for the Republican nomination this year is William A. Stone of Allegheny, more generally called Gen. Stone, though in his war service as a member of the One Hundred and Elghty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers he was a Second Lieutenant and attained the title of Lieutenant-Colonel in the National Guard of the State after the close of the war. The favor of the Republican organization has put Col. Stone in the lead, and the Quay managers claim his nomination is assured, allegfing that he will have at least 210 of the 362 delegates. Of the 272 already chusen, 144 are claimed for Col. Stone, and his friends say that he will get 66, at least, of the remainder. Col. Stone is a native of Tiogn county, on the northern tier, just south of the State line which divides it from the New York southern tier, with which it has many political features in common. The Colonel has been District Attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania, and the support which he is expected to receive in the city of Pittsburg and in Allegheny county generally is an element of some importance in his canvass, for Allegheny usually has been the strongest of the anti-organization counties, and Tloga, Col. Stone's birthplace, as some old politicians may remember, was the stronghold of the anti-organization movement when Gen. Beaver was defeated in 1882, and the only county in the State in which the malcontents met the regulars on fairly even terms, the independent Republican vote in Tioga being less than sixty votes short of the regular Republican nomination. On Monday, accompanied by Major McDowell, he addressed a Republican mass meeting at the Opera House in York, and among other things he said:

I do not want Wanamaker to run the Republican party like he runs his department store. I will apper party like he runs his department store. I will apper the less the context of the regular Republican party like he runs his department store. I will apper the less the context of the regular Republican party like he runs his department store. Republican nomination this year is William A. Stone of Allegheny, more generally called Gen.

I do not want Wanamaker to run the Republican party like he runs his department store. I will support any man nominated. Will Wanamaker do the same? I am also charged with voting against President McKinley on the Cuban question. I deny it. I voted for him instead of against him, and if he keeps on as he has been doing I expect to again grown. on as he has been doing I expect to again stump pennsylvania for him. We have found that the emigrants from Italy, Spain, Russia and the southern countries of Europe are not destrable, and hence I favor excluding them. With the exception of Mr. Wanamaker the country is united. I am my own candidate for Governor and no other man's candi-

on the same night that Col. Stone spoke in York, John Wanamaker spoke at Westfield, Tloga county, and the varied interests which have become involved in the State canvass here are shown in this quotation from his re-

marks:

The great elemangarins interests of Swift and Armour, backed with millions of capital, with agents and branches in almost every city and town of any size in the country, stand as a menace to the pure butter industries of this and other States. Friendly legislation has allowed them to place their spurious product. narks: dustries of this and other States. Friendly legislation has allowed them to place their spurious product on an equal footing with butter, and it is sold in great quantities by unscrupulous dealers. The cost of manufacturing this bogus ariole is about one-third that of making good butter. The great eleomargarine companies are said to be liberal contributors to political machines.

companies are said to be liberal contributors to political machines.

This week Col. Stone will also be heard at
Bellefonte on Thursday and at Phillipsburg on
Saturday. Mr. Wanamaker will spenda portion
of the week in Tioga county and the balance of
it in Northampton, being scheduled to speak in
Bangor. Bethlehem, and Easton. The fight for
the Republican nomination in Pennsylvania,
however, is not narrowed down to these two
candidates. It becomes daily more complicated,
Gen. Frank Reeder of Easton has come forward
as a candidate, and he is likely to get a considerable support in the eastern portion of the
State. He was a soldier in the war, Colonel of
the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry at its
close, has been Chairman of the Republican
State Committee and Secretary of the Commonwealth, and is expected to have a considerable support.

State Committee and Secretary of the Commonwealth, and is expected to have a considerable support.

There is *till another candidate, Charles W. Stone of Warren county, who will have, it is claimed, the support of the delegates from Mercer. Venango, Warren, and Forest counties, all in the extreme northwestern section of the State.

The complications of the political situation here are not confined to the difficulties over the Republican nomination. Dr. Swallow, an independent, anti-organization Prohibitionist, ran for State Treasurer last year and polled 118,000 votes. He is again a candidate this year, but this time for Governor; and if he persists in remaining in the field, as his friends acclare that he will, it will necessarily injure the anti-organization men, from whom his support is drawn. On Monday the Swallow supporters began their fight with a proclamation to the voters. At the head of the list of signers is the name of Bishop Whitakor, and in the list appear those of Herbert Welsh, George Strawbridge, and Chauncey Acker. Its concluding paragraph is this:

We sak for your cordial support of Dr. Swallow on the single p ask platform of "honest government."

concluding paragraph is this:

We sak for your cordial support of Dr. Swallow on
the single plank platform of "honest government,"
with the rallying cry, "hone shalt not steal." If the
men and women of Pennsylvania who believe that
the Ten Commandments should have a recognized
subhority in human government will now unite their
efforts, they may redeem their state from the graep
of the anoles.

efforts, they may redeem their state from the grasp of the spoter.

Meanwhile the Democrats, who are to hold their convention here late in June in a strong Repucilcan neighborhood, appear to be getting ready for unavoidable difficulties of a very serious kind. From all indications, the Altoona Democratic convention will be an inharmonious, if not altogether turbulent, affair. The Democratic party in this State is split into two factions, both claiming "regularity," the silver Democrate, many of them being former Populists or Greenbackers, and the anti-silver or honest money Democrats who, despite their bostility to the 16 to 1 project, supported Bryan and Sewall and gave their lukewerm approval to the platform which they said they opposed. At Chicago, unlike the Democrats of New York who scinaraise from their associates on the silver quostion, the Penusylvania Democrats adouted an unusual course. They voted solidly, 64 to 0, against the Chicago platform, as the New York delegation (72 to 0) did, but they had a candidate for the Presidency in Robert E. Pattison. They supported him from first to last, while the New York delegates refused to vote for any candidate. The position of the Democrats of Pennsylvania And in courtesy of knighthood I claim to share the Robert E. Pattison. They supported him from first to last, while the New York delegates refused to yote for any candilate. The position of the Bemeerate of Pennsylvania resembles somewhat the case of the man who was "in favor of the it what salver but in favor of the silverite candidates, and although the Democrate party is hopelessly demoralizedjin the State, is very nearly without leadership, and is split into two factions on the currency question, some of its members have recently—been taking heart again on account of the aeriqua differences among the Republicans, manifested at a time when there is no politics talked of and very little thought of in other States.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Begineer Morris Asks Formission to Befute Teetimeny Against Him.

ALBANT, N. Y., May 10 .- At the Canal Inrestigating Commission's sitting to-day Deputy State Engineer Herschell Roberts appeared informally before the Commissioners to say that the State Engineer and Resident Engineer Morris of the middle division desired to be heard later on in reply to the testimony given yesterday by former Assistant Engineer which sought to intimate that Walt had been dismissed for refusing to permit the classifica dismissed for refusing to permit the classification of earth as rock in making up the accounts of contractors. Mr. Boberts was told
that Messra. Adams and Morria would be called
in rebuttal if they desired to be heard.
Witness. Wait continued his testimony
along the line fixed yesterlay. He said in addition that railroad ties had been taken for
use on the work at a price to the State of 80
cents apiece, though he considered 25 cents a
good price. He submitted letters which tended
to show that he had had an indefinite leave of
absence, and was then dropped from the parroll. Assistant Engineer David R. Lee, whe
succeeded Mr. Wait, was the next witness,
Mr. Lee asserted that the railroad ties referred
to had never been accepted for the work by the
State.
Counsel Blackmar, for the commission, en-

State.

Counsel Hlackmar, for the commission, endeavored to show by this witness that he had merely registered the will of Resident Engineer Morris in arranging the items of the contractors' accounts. Mr. Lee said that he considered it the duty of the resident engineer and not his to classify the earth and rock as given in the specifications.

INDIAN DAY IN ALBANY.

tellos of the Aberigines of the State Preserved in the Capital.

ALBANT, N. Y., May 10.-Under a recent law the Regents of the University have been ollecting ralics of the abortginal Indians of this State. These have just been placed in plate-glass cases. Visitors are astonished at the size of the collection already secured and it is being rapidly increased. Many it is being rapidly increased. Many people having valuable specimens realize that placing them in the firsproof Capitol as a part of the State Museum insures their transmission to posterity without danger of loss, and are glad te contribute to a collection of which the State has reason to be very proud. Arrangements are nearly completed for an Indian Day in June when the sachems, chiefs and leading representatives of all the tribes will come to Albany for a day to see these collections permanently deposited in the \$20,000,000 "long house" of the white men. bany for a day to see these collections permanently deposited in the \$20,000,000 "long house" of the white men.

The Albany Historical Society, under the leadership of President George Douglas Miller, will do its part in this Indian Day. The day was planned by Secretary Dewey as a fitting recognition of the official action of the sachems and chiefs in formally electing the university as the permanent keeper of the wampums, the most precious relics of the red men who so long lived in central New York.

Wanted to Go on Even Terms.

From the Washington Post,

Prom the Washington Post.

"As an illustration of the exact justice and truth of the editorial in the Sunday Post on the 'Dandies to the Front,' 'said a well-known Washingtonian, "I want to mention an incident relating to one of the New York men who have entered Col. Wood's regiment of rough riders—a son of a rich and influential family.
"At the request of a parent of one of the youngest of the volunteers, I consulted Lieut. Col. Roosevelt as to the personal equipment necessary to be provided, and was given a list of half a dozen small articles deemed essential to health and efficiency. The list included such articles as a rubber blanket, cholera bands, &c. On being told that these articles should be provided, the young man declared he would not take them, giving as his reason that he preferred to enter on a level with other men, who might not have them. He said he was going as a private, and was ready to undertake and submit to any hardships and privations that other men of the rank and file might be called upon to endure. It was only after an urgent explanation that the articles were intended to add to his efficiency, and not to personal luxury, that the young fellow consented to provide himself with the required articles.
"What botter illustration could we have of the truth of your saying that when the time comes for action true patriotism 'palpitates in the palaces of Fifth avenue and Newport as strongly as in the provincial village of the remotest rural country side."

Net the Usual State Camp Hemance.

Not the Usual State Camp Romance From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

With the mobilization of the Guard at Des loines a number of novel incidents have come o light, but here is a romance that borders on to light, but here is a romance that borders on the tragic: One of the members of the Clinton Company was engaged to be married to a Clinton young lady some time before the Guard was ordered out, and invitations had been issued to the wedding. On the night the ceremony was to have taken place a large number of guests assembled, and there were indications of a joyous wedding. The hour for the ceremony arrived, but the groom did not. Search was made for him, but he was not to be found. The guests were dismissed, the bride being almost prostrated with grief. Months elapsed, but nothing was heard of the groom, and many suspected foul play.

and that the best way out of the scrape was to run away. He went to Omaha, where he was employed up to the time the guard was called out. He then came to Des Moines and rejoined his company. The young man kept away from the other Clinton excursionists during the day, and the sirl promised not to tell of her dis-covery.

Another one came into the room. He passed guster at first all right. "Take off your shoes." Off came the fellow's shoes, and it was found he had sammile toes.

From the New Haven Evening Register.

battery. The Yale men are willing to add a much to the cook's salary if they can find a competent man to engage. The Voice of Experience.

Edith—Oh, Ethol, what shall I do? Jack says he supposes it's all over between us and that he'll send my presents back.
Ethel (experienced)—Tell him to bring them.

Dimpleton—Do you know, old man, I don't spend so much money now as I did before I was married. You Blumor—How's that, "Well, I don't have it to spend." Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

line Captain counted fifty during a stay of a few Melbourne University has made a record score at

inning. Dreaden's new central railroad station, which has

seen six years in building, has been opened for general traffic. An English advertising firm wants to board in the

vertisements. A gold coast negro prince is among the caudidates for the bar at Lincoln's inn. His father is acquasie Kaye, King of Deakerah, in the British Protectorate. An extension of five years has been granted to the

the greatest step in advance stuce Watt. Cricket in Australia is suffering from the rooters in Australian "barrackers." Hr. Stoddart, whose English team has returned home after a series of defeats by the Australians, complains that at every

match a portion of the public booted the players. Englishmen and Australians alike. At Schkenditz, in Prussian Saxony, the burgomast

was heard of the groun, more founding.

Last Sunday, when the excursionists came to Des Moines, among them was a young lady who was to have been the bridesmaid at the Clinton wedding. While visiting with the mombers of the Clinton company she met the man who was to have been one of the principals in the Clinton wedding. He told her that a few hours before the ceremony he had thought the matter over, the ceremony he had thought the matter over.

Can't Be a Soldier and Wave "Hammer Toes. From the Portland Times.

"You'll never get through with hammer toes," said Caps. Baker. "Never in the world," repeated Capt. Hogan.
"I'm sorry for you," said Capt. Baker, and
the boy's face grew to be three feet longer as he

the boy's face grew to be three feet longer as he spoke.

"Hammer toes, what's them?" he asked. "I never heard of hammer toes before, They don's bother me none, I can walk ten miles quicker than any man in this room."

"The only thing you can do is to get that hammer toe cut off if you want to get through," said Capt. Baker.

The boy's face grew a shade paler and he left the room quickly and without further remark. Perhaps he intended to get the hammer toe amputated. Hammer toe is the name given to toes which turn downward at the tips.

Yale Soldiers Want a Cher.

A letter received in this city hast week from a prominent member of the Yale Artillery Company, in camp at Nightle, stated that the members wish to secure a cook for the battery. The State allows \$15.60 a month for a cook to each

From Brooklyn Life.

Baptey Bay is full of sharks at present. An Allan

cricket in a game with a local club, 1,094 runs in one

Hon. C. A. Parsons on his master patent for steam turbines. Lord Ecivin in his evidence spoke of it as

ecently gave orders that on Sunday people should dress in a manner worthy of the majesty of the day. A mechanic who appeared in the streets in his working clothes was arrested and condemned to a fine of the decision was set and on appeal, the Course

sured the man for "incorrect and unseemly be havior."

From Brooklyn Life.